

## THE LIFE OF A PRIVATE IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

By Dr. J. P. CANNON, Co. C, 27th Ala.

June 10, 1864.—Rained last night and continued to-day. Got picks and spades and went to work in earnest, digging ditches to protect us from the enemy. Skirmishing has been brisk all day, and cannonading part of the time, but no engagement worthy of being called a battle. Hood's Corps is massed on the right, and the 27th Ala. is in the center, and Hardee on the left.

June 11.—Rain! rain! rain! It has rained so much the last few days that the men are almost drenched. We have not even dry for three days, and are compelled to stay in the freshly dug ditches, where the water collects in puddles. Much from the heavy rain is a most pitiable spectacle. Have not had a wash-day since we left North Alabama—six weeks ago.

June 12.—Old Sol came out bright, and we greeted him with cheers. At 2 p. m. we moved to the right and relieved Hood's Corps, taking possession of their ditches, which were in good shape. We have not even dry for three days, and are compelled to stay in the freshly dug ditches, where the water collects in puddles. Much from the heavy rain is a most pitiable spectacle. Have not had a wash-day since we left North Alabama—six weeks ago.

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in getting a few hours sleep in spite of the rain which fell in torrents all night, in consequence of which we felt much refreshed this morning and ready for the fighting which might come up—especially rations.

When rations came in another surprise was in store for us—both coffee and sugar. Oh! what extravagance! What will become of the Confederate treasury if such recklessness is allowed? Only a week ago very important points, for the first time by actual count, with sugar "to boot."

Col. Scott, who has been commanding our brigade since Gen. Buford left us, received his commission and is now a full-fledged Brigadier, and the 27th, 33rd and 48th Ala. were today consolidated. Capt. Thompson and Lieut. Chandler being named as the first officers of our consolidated company, the regiment now numbering about 600 effectives.

Our present position is at the extreme eastern end of Kennesaw, where the Marietta road curves around the base of the mountain, a hill on the right forming a gap, through which the road passes.

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could see them plainly from the time they left their works.

On they came, maintaining their lines as perfectly as if on division drill, looking formidable enough, considering us three to one; but having largely the advantage, and feeling confident in our ability to hold our position, we waited for the first skirmishers to come in.

The 12th La. was on the skirmish line, and stood their ground until the front line of the enemy approached within 25 yards, when they retired.

As soon as they were safely inside the breastworks we poured a deadly fire into the face of the advancing foe and at the same time the 12 cannon aimed us turned loose and grape, canister and minie balls moved them down like grain before the sickle.

Shells and solid shot tore limbs from the trees and split the tall pines like bolts of lightning. On, they gallantly pressed forward, regardless of the wide gaps which were being made in their ranks, and the front line was within a stone's throw of our breastworks; when mortal man could stand it no longer, they halted, unable to advance any farther.

Lying down the poured volley after volley into us and the light raged for a full hour, when, losing all hope of dislodging us, they retired, leaving many dead and wounded on the field.

Then a cry of victory rose in the throats of the Confederates, carried from one division to another, and old Kennesaw resounded with the glad shout. The enemy's loss must have been very heavy, taking into consideration the disadvantages under which they fought, and the number of men engaged. It must have been a general engagement, for we could hear the roar of the guns far to the left and on some parts of the line after they had retired.

Our observation extended—probably not more than 75 in the brigade.

Kennesaw Mountain, Tuesday, June 28.—The utter failure of Gen. Sherman to break our line at any point yesterday will have a tendency to make him more cautious in the future, and we may look for a more direct assault, with all the advantages we have, and he is too good a General to overlook it again.

This has been rather a quiet day, some sharpshooting with an occasional picket fight and cannonade to relieve the monotony, but no change in position of either army, so far as we are able to observe.

June 29.—Special telegraphic reports handed down the line from one division to another confirm our impression that the enemy's loss on Monday must have been immense, probably 8,000 or 10,000, while ours was comparatively light.

A few more engagements like that will reduce Sherman's force so he will not have so many to send against our flanks, and when this desirable result is attained we will offer him battle and believe that a great victory awaits us.

The enemy have been burying their dead under flag-of-truce. A few of us got permission to go out, and Johnny and Yank went on the most friendly terms, and had quite a social time, for there is no need of feeling as individuals. Brave men respect each other, no matter how much they differ in opinion.

During the truce, Lieut. C— and a squad of boys took a trip on the right beyond the lines on a foraging expedition, but they did not go very far before they ran into some Yanks, who were probably on the same business, and after a small skirmish the boys were routed by a "superior force" (they said) and returned in disorder, returning with haversacks as empty as when they left.

(To be continued.)

Ashtina and Hay-Fever Cure.—Free.

We are glad to inform our readers that a rare specific cure for Ashtina and Hay-Fever is found in the Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery from the Congo River, West Africa. Many sufferers report most marvelous cures from its use. Among others, Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, Editor of the *Farmer's Magazine*, and Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., were completely cured after thirty years' suffering. Mr. Lewis could not lie down at night in Hay-Fever season for fear of choking, but Mr. Combs was a life-long sufferer from the same disease, and after thirty years' suffering, writes that for eighteen years he slipped up in a chair, using much worse in Hay-Fever season, and the Kola Plant cured him at once. It is truly a most wonderful remedy. If there be any objection to my sending you a sample, please address me to the Kola Plant, 1164 Broadway, N. Y., who will prove its power will send a Large Case by mail free to every sufferer from this disease.

All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

THE LOYAL HOME WORKERS.

TOPIC FOR THE WEEK.

A Symposium on the Uses and Practice of Friendship.

The topic for the week is Friendship, with practical illustrations of what a friend will sacrifice for a friend. In history these illustrations are many; the love of Damon and Pythias, of David and Jonathan, are notable.

Sweet are the uses of friendship, and solitary indeed is the man or woman who has no friends. Friendship, like love, grows by what it feeds upon. It is a true saying that he who would have friends must show himself first.

Atlanta Day at the Tennessee Exposition great crowds came pouring in from every direction, by rail and by wagon, some of them on foot. When I was going to the Exposition on the trolley line, two young men from Georgia stood on the side step, as they could not get seats. One of them, a young man in conversation, and one said to the other:

"Have you got anybody with you? I don't like to go through the Exposition grounds alone. Can't we go together?"

So then and there a compact of friendship was sealed, and the last I saw of the young Americans was as they were visiting the Egyptian Pyramids, standing near the center of the grounds, getting their first lesson in history by trying to understand a structure modeled after the ancient Egyptians—the pyramid of Cheops.

Man is a social animal; when he turns hermit he ceases to be a man. The necessities of the human character. Whoever leaves his associates and retires to the indulgence of selfish exclusiveness, whether in a mountain cavern or in a palace of luxury and ease, becomes uncompanionable, selfish and unlovable.

Sweet are the uses of friendship. Like the perfume of flowers, what may seem only valuable as a gratification of an aesthetic taste, contains the essence that keeps away that which is noxious and unwholesome. Some of the finest perfumes destroy the most virulent insects that larvae the human race. So does the charm of pure social intercourse destroy that which is hurtful to the soul of man.—EDITOR L.H.W.

Evil reports should not be listened to and should be slow to be believed. Do not desert your friend in time of danger or need. Too many friendships are confined only to the day of prosperity. It is not true friendship. The great test of true friendship is adversity during the hours of danger and distress. During sickness and adversity, when neglect occurs from many, is the time to show true friendship.

Christ is the type of true friendship. He says: "I will never leave or forsake thee." In our everyday life take him for an example. A true and honorable friendship must attract the veneration of all. Be firm in your friendships; stand and true. Do your own part well. Be constant. Be faithful. Aim to be yourself a true type of friendship.—Wm. R. Ordway, Milton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Sometimes it takes many years for us to learn who our friends are. True friends are hard to find, and if we secure one in every decade we may consider ourselves fortunate. Some pretend to be good friends and while they are with us they are making plans to leave us as soon as we are out of hearing, say evil things against us.

Perhaps we have had confidence in them and have told them something which should never have been repeated, but they have not guarded our secret. Beware of such friendship.

In Bible history we read of the friendship of David and Jonathan, and how when Saul would have killed David, Jonathan warned him of his danger and saved his life. Some one has said that "Hope is the sweetest friend that ever kept a distressed one company; she beguiles the tediousness of the way, all the miseries of our pilgrimage, and

wrought in plaster in 1829. The arch is adorned with a sculptured eagle. Above the door leading from the rotunda is a marble clock of very beautiful design and artistic workmanship, done by an Italian sculptor, and by all odds the finest work of art in the National Capitol.

The theme of the clock is the Flight of Time, and represents the Genius of History standing upon the winged chariot of Progress, which rolls over the globe belted with the signs of the Zodiac. History records the incidents of National life as they are overtaken by Time, and the wheel of her chariot forms the dial of the clock.

It was in this old Hall of the House of Representatives that the first conflict for National unity took place, and the echoing walls seem yet to resound with the fervor of Webster to Hayne, delivered in the United States Senate, Jan. 26, 1850, in which he refers to his speech in this old Hall of Representatives in 1825, should do so now for the picture of these exciting scenes in the formative period in American History. It was in this old Hall that Webster delivered this famous utterance:

"While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I have no power to penetrate the veil of God grant that in my day, at least, certain may not be opened what lies behind! When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dismembered, discordant, belligerent in their mutual interests, a stripe carved, or polluted, or a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as—'What is this world?'—nor those other words of delusion and folly—'Liberty, Union, and Overthrow!'—which, when repeated all over the country, seem to form a chorus that is always sounding in the ears of the people of this great Republic. I would have heard the last of such talk as that while I drew the breath of life!"

Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high in the temple of our hearts, and her center in the loyal hearts of her free people, than to see the American flag, now and forever, one and inseparable."

It is in this old Hall of Congress that ex-President John Quincy Adams, the first man in the United States Congress who, in conformity with the teachings of a great mother, insisted that women had some rights which National Legislators were bound to protect, generally the right to petition; and the President John Quincy Adams, the first man in the United States Congress who, in conformity with the teachings of a great mother, insisted that women had some rights which National Legislators were bound to protect, generally the right to petition; and the President John Quincy Adams, the first man in the United States Congress who, in conformity with the teachings of a great mother, insisted that women had some rights which National Legislators were bound to protect, generally the right to petition; and the President John Quincy Adams, the first man in the United States Congress who, in conformity with the teachings of a great mother, insisted that women had some rights which National Legislators were bound to protect, generally the right to petition; 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